IX. *Description of a new Species of* Corduliina (Gomphomacromia fallax) *from Ecuador.* By R. M'Lachlan, F.R.S., &c.

[Read April 6th, 1881.]

The following description should have appeared as a footnote, attached to the observations on *Gomphomacromia Batesi*, at p. 26 *ante*:—

Gomphomacromia fallax, n. s.

Wings hardly tinged; neuration black; a slight fuscous mark at the extreme base, which in the posterior (especially in the female) is slightly prolonged at the base of the subcosta; in the male the area against the membranule in the posterior is sometimes tinged with yellow, and in the female the base of both pairs is tinged with yellow up to the inner triangles: pterostigma dark brown (2 mm. long in the male, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the female); membranule whitish cinereous, paler at the base; a single row of post-trigonal cellules, but the first cellule (rarely the second also) is double; *sectors of the arculus distinctly soldered at the base*, more so in the posterior than in the anterior, and in the male than in the female (in the former they are so much united as to become petiolate); second costal space empty in its basal fourth; 8—9 ante- and post-cubitals, male, or 9—10 ante-cubitals, and 8 post-cubitals, female, in the anterior wings.

Blackish or dark brown, clothed with cinereous pilosity. Front olivaceous brown, with blackish pilosity; labrum and lobes of labium somewhat yellowish. Thorax with a narrow yellow dorsal crest, a broad and very distinct oblique yellow band on the sides between the wings, and a less distinct inferior terminal band; breast somewhat testaceous. Abdomen very slender, scarcely dilated towards the apex in the male; black, somewhat testaceous at the base; a yellow spot on each side of the dorsum (divided only by the dorsal crest on segments 3—8, those on segment 2 larger and more separated). Legs short, black, the femora more or less brownish internally (and sometimes also externally); lower tooth of the claws somewhat shorter and stouter than the upper.

♂. Superior appendages black, cylindrical, slightly curved downwards, scarcely dilated at the apex, subobtuse, longer than the 9th segment. Inferior appendages black, shorter, longer than broad, very concave above, the apex scarcely excised, but each angle is there produced into a straight tooth-like process. In the middle of the 9th segment beneath are two contiguous, rounded, scale-like lobes.

♀. The 9th and 10th segments very short above, and, with the appendages, elevated at an acute angle with the line of the rest of the abdomen (the 8th segment also short, cut off very obliquely above); appendages as long as, or longer than, the 9th and 10th segments combined, black, very hairy, straight, subcylindrical and acute; immediately below them is a black, very hairy, cushion-like prominence, slightly excised on its apical edge. The vulvar scale forming two slender, laterally compressed, contiguous black blades, 1½ mm. long, each subobtuse at the apex; at the base of these blades above, are two short, slender, brown styles, and above these are two longer, divergent, black cylindrical styles.

Length of abdomen, male, 28—30 mm.; female, 30—31 mm. Length of posterior wing, male, 25—27 mm.; female, 29 mm. Expanse, male, 52—55 mm.; female, 58—59 mm.

Hab. Intaj (or Intac), Ecuador (*Buckley*). I have examined three males and two females.

In general structure this is allied to the Chilian *G. paradoxa*, Brauer, and it is possible that *Gomphomacromia* should more especially be limited to these two species; but it is abundantly distinct specifically, not only in colour, but also in structure. The sectors of the arculus are more decidedly petiolate than in any other species of this section of *Corduliina* (excepting the anomalous African form just described by de Selys as *Neophya*, C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1881, p. xvi.); the costa wants the coarse serration seen in *G. paradoxa*. The extraordinary anal structure of the female is quite analogous to that of *G. paradoxa*; but the elevation of the last two segments so separates them and the appendages from the much elongated vulvar scale, as to cause the apex of the abdomen to assume a furcate appearance.